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PART II—Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than Chief Commissioners).

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 5th April 1950.

S.R.O.3.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, namely:—

In sub-rule (1) of rule 2 of the said Rules, the *Explanation* to the definition of the term ‘Political Agent’ shall be omitted

No 9/42/48-Police (I).

U. K. GHOSHAL, Dy. Secy

New Delhi, the 8th April 1950.

S.R.O.4.—In pursuance of sub-section (2B) of section 503 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Central Government is pleased to specify the Courts and Judges mentioned in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, as Courts and Judges having authority in the country specified in the corresponding entry in column 1 of the said schedule, to whom commissions for examination of witnesses residing in that Country, may be issued under the said Code.

THE SCHEDULE

Country 1	Court or Judge 2
The United Kingdom	The Supreme Court of Judicature for the United Kingdom.
Australia.	(a) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State in which the witness resides, or

	(b) The Judge of the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory, Canberra, in case the witness resides in that territory, or
	(c) The Judge of the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory, Darwin, in case the witness resides in that territory.
Canada	The Supreme Court of Canada or any Superior Court in any Province of Canada.
Ceylon	The Supreme Court of Ceylon.
Pakistan	Any District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class within the local limits of whom jurisdiction in Pakistan the witness resides.

No. 4/8/48-Judicial.

E. C. GAYNOR, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 10th April 1950.

S. R. O. 5.—The rules for a combined competitive examination to be held by the Union Public Service Commission in September, 1950 for the purpose of filling vacancies in the following services are, with the concurrence of the Ministries concerned and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in respect of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, published for general information:—

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service;
- (2) The Indian Foreign Service;
- (3) The Indian Police Service;
- (4) The Indian Audit and Accounts Service;
- (5) The Military Accounts Department;
- (6) The Indian Railway Accounts Service;
- (7) The Indian Customs and Excise Service;
- (8) The Income Tax Officers (Class I, Grade II) Service;
- (9) The Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways;
- (10) The Indian Postal Service (Class I).

NOTE.—Recruitment to the Central Secretariat Service Grade III—Assistant Superintendent (Class II Gazetted) will also be made on the results of the examination.

2. The examination will be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix II to the Rules.

3. Candidates securing the highest places on the results of the examination, and eligible for appointment to the Indian Administrative Service or the Indian Foreign Service, as the case may be, will, subject to any preferences that may have been expressed by them, be appointed to those services, up to the number of vacancies that are decided by Government to be filled on the results of this

examination. Candidates next in order of merit will be considered for appointment to the vacancies in the remaining Services that are decided to be filled and for which they may be eligible. Due consideration will be given to the preferences expressed by a candidate at the time of his/her application, but the Government of India reserve power to assign him/her to any Service for which he/she is a candidate.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public Service.

4. (a) (i) A candidate for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the 1st Aug. 1950, i.e., he/she must have been born not earlier than 2nd August, 1925 and not later than 1st August, 1929.

(ii) A candidate for any other service must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August, 1950, i.e., he/she must have been born not earlier than 2nd August, 1926 and not later than 1st August, 1929.

(iii) A candidate for the T.T. and C.D. born earlier than 2nd August, 1925 but not earlier than 2nd January 1925, and a candidate for any other Service born earlier than 2nd August 1926 but not earlier than 2nd January 1926 will be eligible to compete at this examination as a special case. This concession will not be applicable for subsequent examinations.

(b) (i) In the case of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, and other Accounts and Allied Services, and the Income Tax Officers (Class I, Grade II) Service, a Government servant who is over the age of 24 and under the age of 27 on the 1st August, 1950 and either holds substantively a permanent appointment or has been in continuous service for a period of not less than two years on the closing date for the receipt of applications in a Department or Office under the control of any of the authorities mentioned in column 1 below may be admitted to the examination for the corresponding Service mentioned in column 2, if he/she is recommended by the Head of his/her Department:—

1	2
Comptroller and Auditor General of India	Indian Audit and Accounts Service.
Commissioner of Income-tax	Income tax Officers (Class I Grade II) Service.
Military Accountant General	Military Accounts Department.
Financial Advisers and Chief Accounts Officers of State Railways. Financial Advisers and Chief Accounts Officer, State Railways, Coal Department and Director, Railway Clearing Accounts Office	Indian Railway Accounts Service.
A Collector of Customs or a Collector of Central Excise	Indian Customs and Excise Service.

(ii) In the case of the Indian Postal Service (Class I) any person in Government Service who is over the age of 24 and under the age of 27 on the 1st August 1950 and either holds substantively a permanent appointment or has been in continuous service for a period of not less than 2 years on the closing date for the receipt of applications in the subordinate or ministerial staff subject to the administrative control of a Postmaster General or a Director of

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Posts and Telegraphs, except staff of the Telegraph Engineering, Traffic and Wireless Branches may be admitted to the Examination if he/she is recommended by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

(iii) No Government servant will be admitted to the examination if he/she has already appeared at two previous examinations under the age concession applicable to candidates for the Accounts and allied Services and the Indian Postal Service (Class I).

(iv) An assistant in the Government of India Secretariat or an office attached thereto or the office of the U.P.S.C. who is over the age of 24 and under the age of 27 on the 1st August 1950 may also be admitted to the examination to compete only for the Central Secretariat Service—Grade III, if he/she is recommended by his/her Department provided that in the case of temporary assistant he/she must have rendered continuous service as an assistant for a period not less than three years and his/her service should be certified as "satisfactory" by the Department or office concerned.

(v) A candidate who is over the age of 27 on 1st August, 1950 but who is under the age of 27 on 1st January, 1950 will also be eligible for the concession in (b)(i), (ii) and (iv) above.

NOTE 1.—The maximum age limit in all the above cases will be relaxable by 3 years in favour of:—

- (a) Scheduled Caste candidates (*vide* list in Appendix VI to these Rules).
- (b) Tribal and Aboriginal Community candidates (*vide* Appendix VIA).
- (c) *Bona fide* displaced persons from Pakistan. Displaced persons will not be eligible to claim this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held after 31st December, 1950.

NOTE 2.—The maximum age limit will also be relaxable in case of candidates who took part in the national movements, and who fulfil the conditions laid down in Appendix VII to these Rules. A person who has already availed of a chance on the ground of being a political sufferer is not eligible to apply for this examination.

IN NO OTHER CASES CAN THESE AGE LIMITS BE RELAXED.

5. (a) A candidate for the Indian Administrative Service or the Indian Foreign Service must hold a degree of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I. The degree held by a candidate must be a degree in Arts, Science or Commerce and a degree held in any other subject shall not qualify him/her for admission to the examination. Any question whether a degree held by a candidate is of a nature qualifying him/her for admission to the examination shall be decided by the Union Public Service Commission whose decision shall be final.

(b) A candidate for the Indian Police Service must hold a degree of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I or have passed the Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination.

(c) A candidate for the other services except for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments must be a graduate of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I or must hold the Chief's Colleges Higher Diploma (Final).

(d) A candidate for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways must—

- (i) hold a degree of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I; or
- (ii) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India); or have such

educational qualifications as are now or may subsequently be recognised by that Institution as exempting candidates from passing Sections A and B of that examination; or

(iii) hold the Associateship or Fellowship of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(e) In exceptional cases the Union Public Service Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he/she is recommended by the Central or State Government and has passed examinations conducted by other institutions, the standard of which, in the opinion of the Commission, justifies his/her admission to the examination.

NOTE.—Candidates who are otherwise qualified but who have taken degrees from Foreign Universities which are not included in Appendix I, may apply direct to the Commission and may be admitted to the examination at the discretion of the Commission.

6. (a) For the Indian Administrative Service or the Indian Police Service, a candidate must be a citizen of the Indian Union and must be domiciled in one of the States in India except Jammu and Kashmir.

NOTE 1.—Displaced persons who have migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in any of the above States will also be eligible to apply.

NOTE 2.—Vacancies in the cadre of the Indian Police Service of any State will be filled only by persons domiciled in that State or in the adjacent Chief Commissioner's State, etc., as shown in Appendix V.

NOTE 3.—The Government of India may not select a woman candidate who is married or might require a woman to resign from the service in the event of her marrying subsequently.

(b) For other Services, a candidate must be—

(i) a citizen of India, or

(ii) a person who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India; or

(iii) a subject of Nepal or of Sikkim or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE 1.—If a candidate belongs to category (ii) or (iii) above, he/she must be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been granted by the Government of India. A candidate in whose favour such a certificate is necessary may be admitted to the examination on his/her furnishing proof that he/she has applied for the certificate. If he/she qualifies in the examination he/she may be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually given to him/her by the Government.

NOTE 2.—For the Indian Foreign Service a woman candidate is eligible only if she is unmarried or a widow without encumbrances. If such a candidate is selected, she will be appointed on the express condition that she must resign the service on marriage or re-marriage.

NOTE 3.—A male candidate, married to a person of nationality other than his own, will not ordinarily be appointed to the Indian Foreign Service. If a candidate, after appointment to the Indian Foreign Service proposes to marry a person of a nationality other than his own, he must notify the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs of his intention. The Government of India reserve the right to require him to resign if he marries such a person.

7. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his/her duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such medical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be medically examined.

NOTE.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

8. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III. No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained except to the extent stated in the Appendix nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

9. No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he/she holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

10. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his/her candidature by any means may disqualify him/her for admission.

APPENDIX I.

List of Universities approved by the Government of India.

Indian Universities

Any University incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a State Legislature in India.

The University of Mysore.

Osmania University.

The University of Travancore.

The University of Rajputana (A degree in Arts, Science, Commerce, Agriculture and Engineering only is accepted at present).

Jammu and Kashmir University (B.A., B.Sc., B.T., M.A., Degrees only are accepted at present).

University in Burma

The University of Rangoon.

English and Welsh Universities

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Wales.

Scotish Universities

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

Irish Universities

The University of Dublin (Trinity College).

The National University of Dublin.

The Queen's University, Belfast.

Universities in Pakistan

The University of Punjab.

The Dacca University.

The University of Sind (Degrees awarded in the years 1948 and 1949).

APPENDIX II

All Question Papers must be answered in English, except Question Papers in languages which unless specifically required otherwise, may be answered in English or in the language offered.

1. The following will be the subjects* for examination:—

<i>Compulsory</i> —		<i>Marks</i>
(1) English Essay	· · · · ·	150
(2) General English	· · · · ·	150
(3) General Knowledge	· · · · ·	150
<i>Optional</i> —		
(4) Pure Mathematics	· · · · ·	200
(5) Applied Mathematics	· · · · ·	200
(6) Chemistry	· · · · ·	200
(7) Physics	· · · · ·	200
(8) Botany	· · · · ·	200
(9) Zoology	· · · · ·	200
(10) Geology	· · · · ·	200
(11) English Literature	· · · · ·	200
(12) Indian History	· · · · ·	200
(13) British History	· · · · ·	200
(14) World History	· · · · ·	200
(15) International Law	· · · · ·	200
(16) General Economics	· · · · ·	200
(17) Political Science	· · · · ·	200
(18) Law	· · · · ·	200
(19) Philosophy	· · · · ·	200
(20) Geography	· · · · ·	200
(21) One of the following :—	Latin, French, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Spanish, Russian, German or Chinese	
	· · · · ·	
	200	

NOTE.—For the Indian Foreign Service only and for no other Service candidates may select any two of these languages.

(22) Statistics	· · · · ·	200
(23) Advanced Accountancy and Auditing	· · · · ·	200
(24) Mercantile Law	· · · · ·	200
(25) Applied Mechanics	· · · · ·	200
(26) Prime Movers	· · · · ·	200

2. Candidates for the Indian Police Service must select two and not more than two and candidates for all other services must select three and not more than three optional subjects from the above list.

3. *Restrictions on the selection of optional subject* :—

- (a) Subjects 25 and 26 must not be offered for the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Foreign Service and the Indian Police Service.
- (b) Of the History subjects 12, 13 and 14, not more than two can be offered for any service.
- (c) Of the Law subjects 15, 18 and 24, not more than two can be offered for any service.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all of the subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon all candidates (or at their discretion only those candidates who qualify at the written examination) for a *viva voce* test at which maximum of 300 marks will be awarded. No candidate will be appointed who fails to secure 105 marks at the *viva voce* test.

*Detailed syllabus printed separately as an annexure to this Appendix.

6. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

7. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him/her.

8. Credit will be given for orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination.

APPENDIX III

Fees

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A. To the Union Public Service Commission:

A consolidated application and examination fee of Rs. 82/8/- (Rs. 20/10/- in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribal and Aboriginal Communities) with the application.

Only a treasury receipt for this amount or Crossed Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission will be accepted. The Commission cannot accept the fee in cash or in cheques.

Note.—The Commission may, at their discretion, remit the prescribed application and examination fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee.

B. To the Medical Board:

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board in the case of successful candidates.

Candidates are required to pay their medical fee in cash to the Medical Boards concerned at the time of their medical examination.

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18/12/- in the case of candidates belonging to the Schedule Castes and Tribal and Aboriginal Communities) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82/8/- (Rs. 20/10/- in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribal and Aboriginal Communities) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

Note—“Scheduled Castes” means any of the castes mentioned in Appendix VI to these Rules. Tribal and Aboriginal Communities are those given in Appendix VIA to these Rules.

APPENDIX IV

Brief particulars relating to the Services to which recruitment is being made through this Examination. (Detailed information may, if desired, be obtained from the Ministry concerned.)

1. *Indian Administrative Service.*—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of one year which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as the Government of India may determine.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he/she is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him/her forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his/her period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his/her appointment, or, if his/her work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him/her from the Service or may extend his/her period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under clauses (b) and (c) above.

(e) An officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service will be liable to serve anywhere in India either under the Central Government or under a State Government.

(f) *Pay Scales.*

Junior Scale Rs. 350—400—450—450—500—540—50—600—E B —80—870—40—950 (19 years).

Senior Scale Rs. 800 (6th year or under) —50—1,000—60—1,300—50—1,800 (25 years)

A probationer will be started on the junior time scale and permitted to count the period spent on probation towards leave, pension or increment in the time scale.

(g) *Provident Fund.*—An officer of the Indian Administrative Service shall from the date of confirmation contribute compulsorily towards a Provident Fund at a minimum rate prescribed by Government from time to time.

(h) *Travelling Allowance.*—An officer of the Indian Administrative Service shall be governed by the provisions of the Supplementary Rules for purposes of travelling allowance.

(i) *Leave.*—Leave will be admissible to an officer of the Indian Administrative Service as for a Class I officer of the Central Government in terms of the Revised Leave Rules, 1988, as amended from time to time.

(j) *Medical Attendance.*—An officer of the Indian Administrative Service will be entitled to the same facilities as are admissible at present to a Class I officer of the Central Government under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944, till such time as a separate set of Medical Attendance Rules is framed for officers of the Indian Administrative Service.

(k) *Retirement Benefits.*—The terms are at present under consideration.

2. *Indian Foreign Service*—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period which will not ordinarily exceed 3 years. Successful candidates will be required to attend a preliminary course of lectures for three months in India and will then be sent abroad for training for 18 months, a part of which will be spent in a foreign University, where they will be required to study such subjects as are prescribed and a foreign language. On completion of training abroad probationers will be required to undergo further training in India. During their period of training, the probationers will be required to pass one or more examinations before they become eligible for confirmation in the Service.

(b) On the conclusion of his/her period of probation and on his/her passing the prescribed examinations Government may confirm the officer in his/her appointment or if his/her work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him/her from the Service or may extend his/her period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(c) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he/she is not likely to prove suitable for the Foreign Service, Government may discharge him/her forthwith.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under clauses (b) and (c) above.

(e) A probationer will receive the following pay during probation:—

First year Rs. 350 per mensem.

Second year Rs. 400 per mensem.

Third year Rs. 450 per mensem.

This may be supplemented as necessary with an allowance towards the cost of training abroad.

NOTE—Annual increments during probation will be contingent on the probationer passing the prescribed tests if any and showing progress to the satisfaction of Government.

On successful completion of probation, a probationer will be confirmed in the Indian Foreign Service. The salary for the first five years of service, including the three years of the probationary period, will be Rs. 350—400—450—450—500. The pay scales for subsequent years will be determined later. In addition members of the service will receive such allowances as are considered necessary when serving in posts overseas.

(f) An officer belonging to the Indian Foreign Service will be liable to serve anywhere inside or outside India.

(g) Other conditions of service, e.g. Leave, Pension, etc., will be determined by Government later.

3. *Indian Police Service*—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of one year which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as Government may determine.

(b) }
(c) } As in Clauses (b), (c) and (d) for the Indian Administrative
(d) } Service.

(e) An officer belonging to the Indian Police Service will ordinarily be appointed in the State to which he/she belongs or in which he/she is domiciled. He/she is, however, liable to service anywhere in India either under the Central Government or under a State Government.

(f) *Pay Scales*.

Junior Scale. Rs. 350—450—580—680—30—590—E B.—30—770—40—850
(19 years)

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—
1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150 (in the 22nd year).

Selection Grade. Rs. 1,250.

(g) }
(h) } As in clauses (g), (h), (i), (j) and (k) for the Indian Administrative
(i) } Service.
(j) }
(k) }

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4. *Indian Audit and Accounts Service,*
5. *Military Accounts Department,*
6. *Indian Railway Accounts Service, and*
7. *Indian Customs & Excise Service*

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years, provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failure to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.

(b) Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service will be required to pass a language examination in Urdu or Hindi by the lower standard, modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 in the time scale during the period of their probation. Probationers who can read, write and speak in Urdu or Hindi, may be exempted by the General Manager from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

(c) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he/she is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him/her forthwith.

(d) On the conclusion of his/her period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his/her appointment, or if his/her work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him/her from the Service or may extend his/her period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

Scales of Pay

Indian Audit and Accounts Service and Military Accounts Department—

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E B—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Indian Railway Accounts Service—

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E B—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale: Rs. 600 (6th year or under)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1,300—60—1,600

Senior Administrative Grade: Under consideration.

NOTE—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

Indian Customs & Excise Service—

Time Scale—

(i) Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850 (Junior Scale).

(ii) Rs 600—40—1 000—1 000—1,050—1 050—1 100—1 100—1 150
(Senior Scale)

NOTE 1—The officer on the probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 380 unless he/she passes the departmental examinations in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time

NOTE 2—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Customs and Excise Service which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes

8 Income Tax Officers (Class I Grade II) Service.—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations repeated failure to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he/she is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him/her forthwith

(c) On the conclusion of his/her period of probation Government may confirm the officer in his/her appointment, or if his/her work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him/her from the service or may extend his/her period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses

(e) *Scale of Pay*

Grade II

Time Scale Rs 350—350—380—380—30—50—T B 30—770—40—
850

Grade I

Time Scale Rs 600—40—1,000—1 000—1,050—1 050—1 100—1 100—
1,150

NOTE 1—The officer on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 380 unless he/she passes the departmental examinations in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time

NOTE 2—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Income Tax Service Class I which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes

9 Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways—(The arrangements and the rates of pay hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the Service.)

(1) (a) Candidates selected for appointment will be appointed as probationary officers in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments for a period of three years during which they will undergo the training indicated at the end of para 13

(b) During this probationary period the agreement which probationary officers are required to sign may be terminated by three months notice on either side

(c) At the conclusion of the probationary term of 3 years, officers who have passed the written and oral tests prescribed in the subjects in which they have been trained and, who are well reported on will be confirmed in

the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments. On confirmation their agreement will be continued subject of their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

(d) Within 5 years of their appointments as probationers officers may be allocated to the Transportation (Traffic) or the Commercial Department. They will, thereafter, continue in the Department to which they are allotted unless it is considered necessary in the public interest to transfer any particular officer from one to the other Department.

(2) Probationers will be required to pass a language examination in Urdu or Hindi by the lower standard, modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 in the time scale during the period of their probation. Probationers who can read, write and speak in Urdu or Hindi, may be exempted by the General Manager from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

(8) Officers (including probationers) of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, recruited under these rules, will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

(4) Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from that date.

(5) Officers recruited under these rules shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of State Railways.

(6) Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers in the exigencies of service to any other railway or project in or out of India.

(7) The relative seniority of officers appointed will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed otherwise than by a competitive examination positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

(8) *Scale of Pay*

Junior Scale : Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—770—40—850

Senior Scale : Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative Grade—Under consideration.

NOTE—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

(9) The increments will be given for approved service only and in accordance with rules of the Department.

(10) Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection, mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

(11) The Administrative appointment in the Transportation (Traffic) Department are also open to officers of the Transportation (Power) Department.

(12) The administrative appointments are not reserved for officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial or Transportation (Power) Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and the Government of India reserve the right to appoint at their discretion an officer of any department of a Railway to any of these posts.

(13) Officers of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments are eligible for appointment to administrative posts in the Agency and the Division.

Courses of training for probationers in the transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments.

NOTE 1.—The Government of India reserve the right to reduce at their discretion, the period of training in the case of candidates who have had previous training or experience either in the United Kingdom or India.

NOTE 2.—The programmes of training given below have been drawn up chiefly for the purpose of guidance; they may be varied at the discretion of General Managers to suit particular cases provided that the total aggregate period of training is not ordinarily curtailed.

(1) Length of Course—Two Years.

Month^o

Area School to learn Guard's and elementary Station Accounts	2½
Working as Guard*	1
Attached to yard Master	1
Posted to Goods and Transhipment Shed	1½
Traffic Accounts including personal preparation of Balance sheet at Stations	2
Area School to qualify as Assistant Station Master	2
Working as Assistant Station Master, Station Master and Yard Foreman*	3
Working as Assistant Locomotive Foreman*	1
Working as Assistant Controller	2
Training in District or Divisional office	2
Training in Headquarters Office (operating)	7 months of which not less than two must be spent in the operating Branch and in the commercial Branch of a Headquarters office.
Training in Headquarters office (commercial)	
Final theoretical transportation and commercial course at Headquarters or at some other selected place to be followed by an examination.	
	Total 24

(2) Provided he/she passes the examination at the end of his/her two years' training a probationer will be given charge of a working post on probation for a further year.

(3) Examination will be held as may be required at the close of course, as well as at intervals during the period of training.

*NOTE—Before a probationer is put to work independently as a Guard, Assistant Station Master, Station Master, Yard Foreman, Assistant Locomotive Foreman or Assistant Controller he/she must be examined by a responsible officer of the administration in the respective duties for each of these posts and declared qualified.

10. *Indian Postal Service (Class 1).*—(a) Selected candidates will be under training in this department for a period which will not ordinarily exceed two years. During this period they will be required to pass the prescribed departmental test.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer under training is unsatisfactory, or shows that he/she is unlikely to become efficient Government may discharge him/her forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his/her period of training Government may confirm the officer in his/her appointment, or, if his/her work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him/her from the Service or may extend his/her period of training for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.

(e) *Scales of Pay*—

(Officers under training will draw pay in this time-scale.)

Senior Time-Scale : Rs 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Directors of postal Services

Grade II ... Rs. 1,000—50—1,400.

Directors of Postal Services

Grade I ... Rs. 1,300—80—1,600

Postmasters General

... Rs. 1800—100—2,000.

(f) An officer under training will not be eligible to draw the next increment unless he/she passes the departmental examination.

11. The other conditions of service are likely to be revised in the light of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. Candidates will not be entitled to compensation, if they are adversely affected by any changes in the conditions of service which may subsequently be introduced in the light of orders passed on the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission or otherwise.

APPENDIX V

Vacancies in the Cadres of the Indian Police Service in any of the following States will be filled only by person domiciled therein, *vide* note (2) under rule 6 (a) :—

1. Assam (including tribal areas and Manipur).
2. Bihar.
3. Orissa.
4. West Bengal and Tripura.
5. Bombay and Cutch.
6. Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal.
7. Madras and Coorg.
8. Punjab, Delhi.
9. The Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Ajmer and Pant Piploda.
10. Hyderabad.
11. Rajasthan.
12. Madhya Bharat.
13. Saurashtra.
14. Mysore.
15. Travancore and Cochin.
16. Vindhya Pradesh.
17. PEPSU.

NOTE 1---The Delhi candidates at the time of applying must give their choice as to the Selection area (U. P. or Punjab) from which they wish to compete.

NOTE 2.—Candidates from Himachal Pradesh will also be eligible to apply for the I. P. S. It has not yet been decided in which selection area, Himachal Pradesh should be included. Those candidates from that State will be appointed to the cadre of that State in which Selection area Himachal Pradesh is included.

APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Assam

(1) In the Assam Valley :—

Namasudra	Hira	Mehtar, or Bhangi
Kaibartta	Lalbegi	Bansphor
Bania, or Brittial-Bania		

(2) In the Surma Valley :—

Mali, or Bhujmali	Sutradhar	Kaibartta, or Jaliyan
Dhupi, or Dhobi	Muchi	Lalbegi
Dugla, or Dholi	Patni	Mehtar, or Bhangi
Jhalo and Malo	Namasudra	Bansphor
Mahara		

Bihar

(1) Throughout the State :—

Chamar	Halekhbor	Mochi
Chaupal	Hari	Musahar
Dhobi	Kanjar	Nat
Dusadh	Kurariar	Pasi
Dom	Lalbegi	

(2) In the Patna and Tirhut divisions and the Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Palamau and Purnea districts :—

Bauri	Bhumaj	Rajwar
Bhogta	Ghasi	Turi
Bhuiya	Pan	

(3) In the Dhanbad sub division of the Manbhum district and the Central Manbhum general rural constituency, and the Purulia and Raghunathpur municipalities :—

Bauri	Ghasi	Rajwar
Bhogta	Pan	Turi
Bhuiya		

Bombay

(1) Throughout the State :—

Agar	Dhor	Mang Garudi
Asodi	Garode	Meghval, or Menghwar
Bakad	Halleer	Mini Madig
Bhambi	Halsar, or Hasdar or Halsavar	Mukri
Bhangi	Holaya	Nadia
Chakrawadya-Dasar	Khalpa	Shenva, or Shindhva.
Chalvadi	Kolcha, or Kolgha	
Chambhar, or Mochi- gar, or Samagar	Koli Dhor	Singdav, or Shingadya
Chena-Dasaru	Lungader	Sochi
Chuhar, or Chuhra	Madig, or Meng	Timali
Dakaleru	Machigur	Turi
Dhed	Mahayavanshi	Vankar
Dhegu-Megu	Mahar	Vitholia

(2) Throughout the State except in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat districts—Mochi.

(3) In the Kanara District—Kotegar.

Madhya Pradesh

Basor or Burud	.	.	.	Throughout the State.
Chamar	.	.	.	
Dom	.	.	.	
Ganda	.	.	.	
Mang	.	.	.	
Mehtar, or Bhangi	.	.	.	
Mochi	.	.	.	
Satnami	.	.	.	
Audhelia	.	.	.	In the Bilsaipur district.
Bahna	.	.	.	In the Amroati district.
Balahi, or Balai	.	.	.	In the Berar division and the Balaghat, Bhandara, Betul, Chanda, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nagpur, Nimir, Saugor and Wardha districts.
Bedar	.	.	.	In the Akola, Amroati and Buldana districts.
Chadar	.	.	.	In the Bhandara and Saugor districts.
Chauhan	.	.	.	In the Drug district.
Duhayat	.	.	.	In the Damoh sub-division of the Saugor district.
Dewar	.	.	.	In the Bilsaipur, Drug and Raipur districts.
Dhanuk	.	.	.	In the Saugor district, except in the Damoh sub-division thereof.
Dhimar	.	.	.	In the Bhandara district.
Dhobi	.	.	.	In the Bhandara, Bilsaipur, Raipur and Saugor districts, and the Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa Tehsils of the Hoshangabad district.
Dohor	.	.	.	In the Berar division, and the Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
Ghasia	.	.	.	In the Berar division and in the Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilsaipur Chanda, Drug, Nagpur, Raipur and Wardha districts.
Holiya	.	.	.	In the Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
Jangam	.	.	.	In the Bhandara district.
Kaikari	.	.	.	In the Berar division, and in Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
Katia	.	.	.	In the Berar division, in the Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilsaipur, Chanda, Drug, Nagpur, Nimir, Raipur and Wardha districts in the Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa Tehsils of the Hoshangabad district, in the Chhindwara district except in the Seoni sub-division thereof, and in the Saugor district, except in the Damoh sub-division thereof.
Khangar	.	.	.	In the Bhandara, Buldana and Saugor districts and the Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa Tehsils of the Hoshangabad district.
Khatik	.	.	.	In the Berar division, in the Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts, in the Hoshangabad Tehsil of the Hoshangabad district, in the Chhindwara district except in the Seoni sub-division thereof, and in the Saugor district, except in the Damoh sub-division thereof.
Koli	.	.	.	In the Bhandara and Chanda districts.
Kori	.	.	.	In the Amraoti, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nimir, Raipur and Saugor districts, and in the Hoshangabad district, except in the Harda and Sohagpur Tehsils thereof.
Kumhar	.	.	.	In the Bhandara and Saugor districts and in the Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa Tehsils of the Hoshangabad district.
Madgi	.	.	.	In the Berar division, and in the Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
	.	.	.	In the Balaghat, Betul, Chhindwara ; Hoshangabad Jubbulpore, Mandla, Nimir and Saugor districts.

Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Mehra, or Maher	Throughout the state except in the Harda and Sohagpur Tehsils of the Hoshangabad district.
Nagarchi]	In the Balaghat, Bhandara, Chhindwara, Mandla, Nagpur and Raipur districts.
Ojha	In the Balaghat, Bhandara and Mandla districts and the Hoshangabad Tehsil of the Hoshangabad district.
Panka	In the Berar division, in the Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Drug, Nagpur, Raipur, Seugor and Wardha districts and in the Chhindwara district, except in the Seoni sub-division thereof.
Pardhi	In the Narsinghpur sub-division of the Hoshangabad district.
Pradhan	In the Berar division, in the Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur and Wardha districts and in the Chhindwara district, except in the Seoni sub-division thereof.
Rujjhar	In the Sohagpur Tehsil of the Hoshangabad district.

Punjab

Throughout the State :—

Ad Dharmis	Marija, or Marecha	Khatik
Bawaria	Bangali	Kori
Chamar	Barar	Nat
Chuhra, or Balmiki	Bazigar	Pasi
Dagi and Koli	Bhanjra	Perna
Dumna	Chanal	Sepela
Od	Dhanak	Sirkiband
Sansi	Gagra	Megha
Sarera	Gandhila	Ramdasis

Madras

(1) Throughout the State:—

Adi-Andhra	Gosangi	Paidi
Adi-Dravida	Haddi	Painda
Adi-Karnataka	Hasla	Paky
Ajila	Holey	Pallan
Arunthuthiyar	Jaggall	Pambada
Baira	Jambuvulu	Pamidi
Bakuda	Kalladi	Panchama
Bandi	Kanakkan	Paniyan
Bariki	Kodalo	Pannlandi
Battada	Koosa	Paraiyan
Bavuri	Koraga	Paravan
Bellara	Kudumban	Pulayan
Byagari	Kuravan	Puthirai Vannan.
Chachati	Madari	Raneyar
Chakkiliyar	Madiga	Relli
Chalavadi	Maila	Samagara
Chamar	Male	Samban
Chandala	Mala Dasu	Separi
Cheruman	Matangi	Semman
Dandasi	Moger	Thoti
Devendrakulatlon	Muchi	Tiruvalluvar
Ghasi	Mundala	Valluvan
Godagali	Nalakeyava	Valmiki
Godari	Nayadi	Vettuvan
Godda	Paga dai	

(2) Throughout the State except in any special constituency constituted under the Government of India Act, 1935, for the election of a representative of backward areas and backward tribes to the Legislative Assembly of the State:—

Aranadan	Kattunayakan	Kuruaan
Dombo	Kudiya	Malasar
Kaden	Kudubi	Mavilan
Karimpelan	Kuriochchan	Pano

Orissa

(1) Throughout the State.—

Adi-Andhra	Chashati	Dhoba, or Dhobi
Audhelia	Chamar	Ganda
Bariki	Chandala	Ghusuria
Basor or Burud	Dandesi	Godagali
Bavuri	Dewar	Godari
Godra	Kandra	Painda
Gokha	Katia	Pamidi
Haddi, or Hari	Kela	Panohama
Irika	Kodalo	Panka
Jaggali	Madari	Relli
Mangan	Madiga	Sapari
Mehra, or Maher	Mahuria	Satnami
Mehter, or Bhangi	Mala	Siyal
Mochi, or Muchi	Mang	Valamiki
Paidi		

(2) Throughout the State except in the Khondmals district, the district of Sambalpur, and the areas transferred to Orissa under the provisions of the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, 1936, from the Vizagapatam and Ganjam Agencies, in Madras States:—

Pan or Pano.

(3) Throughout the State except in the Khondmals district and the areas so transferred to Orissa from the said Agencies:—

Dom, or Dombo.

(4) Throughout the State except in the district of Sambalpur:—

Bauri	Bhumij	Turi
Bhuiya	Ghasi, or Ghasia	

(5) In the Nawapara sub-division of the district of Sambalpur:—

Kori	Nagarchi	Pradhan
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Uttar Pradesh

(1) Throughout the State:—

Agariya	Chamar	Khairaha
Aheriya	Chero	Kharot
Badi	Dabgar	Kharwar (except Benbanji)
Badhik	Dhangar	Khatik
Baheliya	Dhanuk (Bhangi)	Kol
Bajanuya	Dharkar	Korwa
Bajgi	Dhobi	Lalbegi
Balashar	Dom	Majhwar
Balmiki	Domar	Nat
Banmanus	Dhusia or Jhusia	Pankha
Bansphor	Ghatami	Parahuya
Barwar	Ghasiya	Pasi
Basor	Gual	Patari
Bawariya	Habura	Rawat
Beldar	Hari	Saharya
Bengali	Hela	Saneurhiya
Boriya	Jatava	Sansriya
Bhantu	Kalabaz	Shulpkar
Bhuiya	Kanjar	Tharu
Bhuyier	Kanariya	Tureiha
Boriya	Karwal	

(2) Throughout the State except in the Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions—Kori.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

Agariya	Hari	Mal
Bagdi	Ho	Mailah
Baholia	Jalia Kaibartta	Malpahariya
Baiti	Jhalo Malo, or Malo	Mech
Baqri	Kudar	Mehtor
Bediya	Kan	Muchi
Belder	Kandh	Munda
Berus	Kandra	Musaher
Bhatiya	Kaora	Nagessa
Bhuinali	Kapuris	Namasudra
Bhuiya	Karengu	Nat
Bhumij	Kastha	Nuniya
Bind	Kaur	Oraon
Binjhia	Khaira	Paliya
Chamar	Khatik	Pan
Dhenuar	Koch	Pasi
Dhoba	Konai	Patni
Doai	Konwar	Pod
Dom	Kora	Rabha
Dosadh	Kotal	Rajabansh
Garo	Lalbegi	Rajwur
Ghasi	Lodha	Santal
Gonhi	Lohar	Suri
Hadi	Mahar	Tiyar
Hajung	Mahli	Turi
Halalkhor		

Ajmer-Merwara

1. Aheri	22. Kalbelia
2. Bagri	23. Kanjar
3. Balai	24. Khangar
4. Bambhi	25. Khatik
5. Bansphod	26. Koli
6. Baari	27. Koria
7. Bargi	28. Kuchhband
8. Bazigar	29. Mahar
9. Bhangi	30. Meghwal
10. Bhil	31. Mochi
11. Bidakia	32. Net
12. Chammar	33. Nayak
13. Dabgar	34. Pasi
14. Dhanak	35. Raigar
15. Dhod	36. Rawal
16. Dhobi	37. Sansi
17. Dholi	38. Sarbhangi
18. Dom	39. Sargara
19. Garoda	40. Satia
20. Gancha	41. Thori
21. Jatava	42. Tirger

Coorg

Castes, races and tribes which have been declared to be Scheduled Castes in Madras.

Delhi

1. Adharmi	9. Bawaria
2. Adhivasi	10. Bazigar
3. Agria	11. Bhebulia
4. Agrikharwali	12. Bhangi
5. Aheria	13. Bhil
6. Balai	14. Chamari
7. Banetwala	15. Chanwar
8. Banjara	16. Chanwar Chamar

Delhi—contd.

17. Chirimar	41. Lalbegi
18. Chohra (Sweeper)	42. Madari
19. Chura (Balmeiki)	43. Mallah
20. Daiya (Chhaj Bananewala)	44. Masania Jogi
21. Dhanak	45. Megwal
22. Dhinwar or Jhinwar	46. Mochi
23. Dhoobi	47. Mondhewala (Gachha)
24. Dom	48. Nai (Barber)
25. Gadaria	49. Nairbut
26. Gawaia	50. Nat (Rana)
27. Ghurrami	51. Nayak
28. Ghasiara	52. Perna
29. Giarah	53. Pasi
30. Herhi	54. Ram Dasia
31. Jallad	55. Ravidasi or Raidasi
32. Jatya or Jatav Chamar	56. Rehgarh
33. Juleha (Weaver)	57. Sais
34. Kachbandha	58. Sanusi
35. Kahdera	59. Santhia
36. Kanjar	60. Sepora
37. Katputli Nachanewala	61. Singiwala or Kalabolia
38. Khatik	62. Siquigar
39. Koli	63. Sirkiband
40. Kurmi	64. Teli.

NOTE.—If a candidate and his/her family ordinarily reside in a former Indian State he/she will be considered to belong to a Scheduled Caste for the purpose of these rules if he/she belongs to a caste which in the nearest Indian Union territory is treated as a Scheduled Caste for the same purpose.

APPENDIX VIA.

List of Tribal and Aboriginal Communities

PART I—Madras

1. Bagata	
2. Bhottadas	· · · Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
3. Bhumias	· · · Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
4. Bisoy	· · · Barangi Jodia, Bennandi Daduva, Frangi, Hollar Jhoriya, Kola, Konde, Paranga, Penga Jodia, Sodo Jodia and Takora.
5. Dhakkada	
6. Dombe	· · · Andhiya Dombs, Aundiya Dombs, Chonel Dombs Christian Dombs, Mirgani Dombs, Oriya Dombs, Ponaka Dombs, Telagi and Ummia.
7. Gadabas	· · · Boda Gadaba, Corlaim Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Peranga Gadaba.
8. Ghasis	· · · Boda Ghasis and San Ghasis.
9. Gondi	· · · Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
10. Goudus	· · · Bato, Bhirithya, Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
11. Kosalya Goudus	· · · Bosotheriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Dudu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
12. Magatha Goudus	· · · Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Lad-ya Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
13. Seerithi Goudus.	
14. Holva.	
15. Jadapus.	
16. Jatapus.	
17. Kammeras.	
18. Khattis-Khatti, Kom-maro and Lohera.	
19. Kodu.	
20. Kommar.	
21. Konda Dhoree.	
22. Konda Kapus.	

Madras—contd.

23. Kondareddis.
24. Kondhs Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttia Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, and Yeniy Kondhs.
25. Kotia Bartika, Bentho Oriya, Dhulla or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanorona and Sidho Paiko.
26. Koya or Goud With its subsects—Raja of Rasha Koyas Lingdhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
27. Madigas.
28. Malas or Agency Malas or Valmikies.
29. Malis Korchia Malis, Paiko Malis and Pedda Malis.
30. Maune.
31. Manna Dhora.
32. Mukha Dhora Nooka Dhora.
33. Mull or Muliya.
34. Muria.
35. Ojulus or Metta Komsalies.
36. Ormanaito.
37. Paigarapu.
38. Palam.
39. Palli.
40. Pentias.
41. Porjas Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Penguin, Pydi and Saliya.
42. Roddi Dhoras.
43. Reilli or Sachandi.
44. Ronas.
45. Sevaras Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras, and Maliya Savaras.
46. The Residents of the Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

PART II—*Bombay*

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil.
4. Chodhra.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit, or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi, or Katkari
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Mahadeb.
13. Mavchi.
14. Naikda, or Nayak.
15. Pardhi, including Advichincher or Phanse Padhi.
16. Patcha.
17. Pomla.
18. Powara.
19. Rathwa.
20. Tadvi Bhill.
21. Thakur.
22. Valvei.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

PART III—*West Bengal*

1. Botia.
2. Chakma.
3. Kuki.
4. Lepcha.
5. Munda.
6. Magh.
7. Mro.
8. Oraon.
9. Santal.
10. Tippera.
11. Any other tribe notified by the Government of West Bengal.

PART IV—*Uttar Pradesh*

1. Bhuiinya.
2. Baiswar.
3. Baiga.
4. Gond.
5. Kharwar.
6. Kol.
7. Ojha.
8. Any other tribe notified by the Government of the Uttar Pradesh.

PART V—*Punjab*.

The Tibetans in Spiti and Lahaul in the Kangra District.

PART VI—*Bihar*

I. A resident of the State of Bihar belonging to any of the following tribes:—

1. Asur.
2. Banjra.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bentkar.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gadaba.
11. Ghatwar.
12. Gond.
13. Gorait.
14. Ho.
15. Juang.
16. Karmali.
17. Kharria.
18. Kharwar.
19. Khotauri.
20. Khond.
21. Kisan.
22. Koli.
23. Kora.
24. Korwa.
25. Mahli.
26. Mal Paharia.
27. Munda.
28. Oraon.
29. Parhiya.
30. Santal.
31. Saura Paaharia.
32. Saver.
33. Tharu.

II. A resident in any of the following districts or police stations, that is to say, the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, and the Santal Parganas, and the police stations of Arsha, Balarampur, Jhalda, Jaipur, Baghmundi, Chandil, Ichagarh, Barahabhum, Patamda Banduan and Manbazar in the district of Manbhum, belonging to any of the following tribes:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bhogta.
3. Bhuya.
4. Bhumij.
5. Ghasi.
6. Pan.
7. Rajwar.
8. Turi.

III. A resident in the Dhanbad Sub-division or in any of the following police stations in the Manbhum District, that is to say, Purulia, Hura, Pancha, Raghnathpur, Santuri, Nituria, Para, Chas, Chandankiari and Kashipur, belonging to the Bhumi tribe.

PART VII—*Madhya Pradesh*

1. Gond.
2. Kawar.
3. Maria.
4. Muria.
5. Halba.
6. Pardhan.
7. Oraon.
8. Binjhwar.
9. Andh.
10. Bharia Bhumla.
11. Koli.
12. Bhatta.
13. Baiga.
14. Kolam.
15. Bhil.
16. Bhuinhar.
17. Dhanwar.
18. Bhaina.
19. Parja.
20. Kamar.
21. Bhunjia.
22. Nagarechi.
23. Ojha.
24. Korku.
25. Kol.
26. Nagasia.
27. Sawara.
28. Korwa.
29. Majhwar.
30. Kharia.
31. Saunta.
32. Kondh.
33. Nihal.
34. Birhul (or Birhor).
35. Rautia.
36. Pando.

PART VIII—*Assam*

The following tribes and communities:—

1. Kachari.
2. Boro or Boro-Kachari.
3. Rabha.
4. Miri.
5. Lalung.
6. Mikir.
7. Garo.
8. Hajong.
9. Deori.
10. Abor.
11. Mishmi.
12. Dafla.
13. Singpho.
14. Khampti.
15. Any Naga or Kuki tribe.
16. Any other tribe or community notified by the Government of Assam.

PART IX—*Orissa*

I. A resident of the State of Orissa belonging to any of the following tribes:—

1. Bagata.
2. Banjari.
3. Chenchu.
4. Gadaba.

Orissa—contd.

5. Gond.
6. Jatapu.
7. Khond (Kond).
8. Konda-Dora.
9. Koya.
10. Paroja.
11. Saora (Savar).
12. Oraon.
13. Santal.
14. Kharia.
15. Munda.
16. Banjara.
17. Binjhia.
18. Kisan.
19. Koli.
20. Kora.

II. A resident of any of the following areas, that is to say, the Koraput and Khondmal Districts and the Ganjam Agency belonging to either of the following tribes:—

1. Dom or Dombo.
2. Pan or Pano.

III. A resident of the Sambalpur District belonging to any of the following tribes:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bhuiya.
3. Blumij.
4. Ghasi.
5. Turi.
6. Pan or Pano.

APPENDIX VII

Details for the grant of age concession to persons who took part in National Movements.vide note 2 at the end of Rule 4.

1. *Grounds on which relaxation of age-limit will be granted.*—To be eligible for the concession of relaxation of the upper age-limit for admission to the examination, a candidate must have taken part in the national movements and must (a) either (i) have actually been debarred from or refused admission to a competitive examination for recruitment to any of the services for which the combined examination is being held in 1950 on account of his/her political activities,

or (ii) have been imprisoned or detained on account of his/her political activities thus preventing his/her candidature for such an examination, and

(b) at the time when he/she was so prevented from taking such an examination have been within the normal age-limits prescribed therefor.

Note.—It is not necessary for the purpose of this concession that a candidate should have actually been imprisoned or under detention at the time the examination at which he/she would otherwise have been a candidate, was held.

2. *The age relaxation to be allowed.*—A candidate who fulfils the conditions of eligibility for the concession mentioned in the preceding paragraph will be allowed to appear at the examination if he/she would have competed at it in the normal course, but for his/her participation in the national movements, if he/she is not over 35 years of age on the date of commencement of the examination. He/she will not be eligible to claim this concession for admission to any examination which may be held after 31st December, 1950.

8. *Proof of participation in National Movements.*—A candidate who claims the concession for relaxation of the age-limit should submit along with his/her application a certificate from a Member of a Central or a State Legislature, or an affidavit filed before a First Class Stipendiary Magistrate by a respectable person testifying the facts about the candidate's participation in the national movements and his/her being debarred in consequence from admission to such an examination.

4. *Applications.*—A candidate who claims the benefit of this concession should submit his/her application through the State Government/Chief Commissioner of the State where he ordinary resides, who will forward it to the Union Public Service Commission with necessary remarks by the date prescribed in the Notice.

ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX II OF THE RULES

Standard and syllabus of the examination

NOTE.—The standard of optional papers will be approximately that of an Honours Degree examination of an Indian University.

1. *English Essay.*—An essay to be written in English on one of several specified subjects.

2. *General English.*—Questions to test the understanding of and the power to write English Passages will usually be set for summary or precis.

3. *General Knowledge.*—Including knowledge of current events and of such matters of every day observation and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific subject. The paper will also include questions of Indian History and Geography of a nature which candidates should be able to answer without special study.

4. *Pure Mathematics*—The subjects included will be:—

(1) Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations with Determinants.
(2) Pure Plane Geometry and Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.

(3) Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential equations

5. *Applied Mathematics.*—The subjects included will be.

(1) Statics (including Theory of Attractions and Potential and Hydrostatics).

(2) Dynamics of a particle and Elementary Rigid Dynamics

6. *Chemistry*—The paper will include questions on General (including Physical) Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry and Organic Chemistry.

7. *Physics*—The paper will include questions on General Physics, Heat, Light, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.

8. *Botany.*—The subject includes Vegetable Physiology.

9. *Zoology.*

10. *Geology*—The subject includes Mineralogy.

11. *English Literature.*—Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the history of English Literature from the time of Spenser to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria with special reference to the works of the following authors:—

Shakespeare, Milton, Johnson, Dickens, Wordsworth, Keats, Carlyle, Tennyson and Hardy.

Evidence of first hand reading will be required.

12 and 13. *Indian and British History*.—The examination will be in Indian History from the beginning of Asoka's reign to the close of the 19th Century and in British History from 1485 to 1880. The papers will include questions on social and literary developments.

14. *World History*.—1789 to 1939.

15. *International Law*.—Including also the History of International Law and the Law of belligerents and neutrals in war.

16. *General Economics*.—Candidates will be expected to have a knowledge of economic theory and should be prepared both to illustrate theory by facts and to analyse facts by the help of theory. Questions may be set on the history of economic thought.

17. *Political Science*.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation but also the general theory of the State. Questions may also be set on constitutional forms (Representative Government, Federalism, etc.) and Public Administration, Central and Local. Candidates will be expected to have a knowledge of the origin and development of existing institutions.

18. *Law*—Constitutional Law of the British Empire, Jurisprudence, Torts, Indian Law of Contract, Indian Evidence Act, Indian Penal Code.

19. *Philosophy*—The subject covers the history and the theory of Ethics, Eastern and Western, and includes moral standards and their application, the problems of moral order and progress of Society and the State, and theories of punishment. It includes also the history of Western Philosophy and should be studied with special reference to the problems of space, time and causality, evolution and value and the nature of God.

20. *Geography*—Geography of the world with special reference to India. Questions may be set on topics which concern Geography jointly with other subjects, such as Economics, History, Physics, Botany and Geology.

21. *Languages*.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the principal classical authors and to be able to translate from and compose in the language.

NOTE.—Candidates for Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian may be asked to answer some questions in Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian as the case may be. Answers required to be written in Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri script.

22. *Statistics*.—(1) Frequency distributions, average, percentiles, and simple methods of measuring dispersion, graphic methods, treatment of qualitative data, e.g., investigation of association by comparison of ratios, the practice of graphic and algebraic methods of interpolation.

(2) Practical methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade, transport, production and consumption, education, etc., methods of dealing with population and vital statistics, miscellaneous methods used in handling statistics of experiments or observations.

(3) Elements of modern mathematical theory of statistics, frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally, accuracy of sampling as affecting averages, percentages, the standard deviation, significance of observed differences between averages, of groups, etc., the theory of correlation for two variables.

23. *Advanced Accountancy and Auditing*—

(a) *Advanced Accountancy*.—The principles of Accountancy and their practical application to all types of trading, commercial, industrial,

banking, insurance and investment undertakings. Accounts relating to the floatation, amalgamation, absorption, reconstruction, reorganisation and liquidation of companies, partnerships, holding and subsidiary companies, statutory and public utility undertakings; the accounts of educational, scientific, charitable and religious endowments trusts and institutions; provident and superannuation funds; branch accounts, foreign exchange, etc.

NOTE.—The accounts of Executors and Trustees of the Estates of Deceased person Liquidators, Receivers, Official Assignee, etc., will not be included.

(b) *Cost Accounts*.—The main principles of Cost Accounting. The treatment and control of stocks stores, materials labour, direct and indirect expenses and on cost.—Contract Cost Accounts, process Cost accounts, Single costing, standard costing, multiple costing and operation costing; Double Entry Cost accounting: reconciliation of cost accounts with financial accounts.

NOTE.—Candidates will be expected to be acquainted mainly with the basic principles; specialised knowledge of cost accounting will not be required.

(c) *Auditing*.—The principles and procedure of Auditing and their practical application to all types of trading, commercial, industrial, banking, insurance, public utility and investment undertakings: Rights and Duties of Auditors; Internal Audit. Investigations of actual and suspected frauds. Auditors' reports, certificates and opinions. Limitations of Audit.

(d) *Income-tax*.—The main Legal and Accountancy Principles governing the computation of total income and total world income for purposes of Income-tax.

NOTE.—Specialised knowledge of Income-tax Law will not be expected. Candidates will be required to have a sound grasp of the provisions of section 10 of the I. T. Act and a working knowledge only of section 3 to 4B, 6 to 15A, 10 (1) (a) and (b), 10 (2), 17, 18A; 22; 23 (1) to (3), 26A, 42, 49B and 55 to 58 and the connected Rules of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1928. Also the Indian Finance Acts of 1940 and subsequent years.

24. *Mercantile Law*—The main principles of the Law relating to:—

Agreements.

Contracts.

Bailment

Pledge.

Sale of Goods.

Agency.

Partnership.

Indemnity and Guarantee.

Negotiable Instruments.

Company Law; Liquidation of Companies.

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance.

Common Carriers, and Carriage of Goods by Land, Sea and Air.

Insolvency.

25. *Applied Mechanics*.—

(a) *Buildings*.

Consideration of materials used in the construction of roof-trusses. Steel and timber. Determination of stresses in trusses by various methods. Dead-loads and wind pressures. Factor of safety and working stresses.

Design of roof-trusses. Various types of roof-trusses and roof-coverings; collar beam and hammer beam trusses.

Use of Euler's, Gordon's, Rankine's, Fidler's, Johnson's and straight line formulae in the design of struts. Buckling factor of struts; curves showing comparative strength of struts obtained by various formulae. Choice of size of sections. Finish or steel work. Joints. Design of end-bearings; methods of fixing and supporting ends.

Application of circle and ellipse of stress and Clapeyron's theorem to design of structures.

Cast Iron and Steel Columns—Flange and web connections to steel columns caps bases; transverse bracing of columns.

Foundations.—Safe pressures, foundations for columns, slab foundations; cantilever foundations; grillage foundations. Wells. Piles.

Retaining Walls and Earth Pressures.—Rankine's theory, Wedge theory, Winkler's and Bligh's graphical constructions with corrections. Design of various types of retaining walls in masonry.

Tall Masonry and Steel Chimneys.—Theory and design.

Design of Steel and masonry reservoirs, with considerations of wind-pressures.

Dejection of framed structures and determination of stresses, etc., in redundant frames.

Influence diagrams for bending moment and shear for uniformly distributed and irregular loads on trusses, built-in beams, and three pinned, parabolic semi-elliptic and semi-circular arches.

General principles of dome design.

Principles of Building Design; consideration of loads on buildings. Steel-work, girders, etc., for buildings.

(b) Bridges.

Design of superstructures. Determination by graphic and analytical methods of bending moment due to moving loads. Wind pressures.

Design of masonry bridges and culverts.

Plate-webb girders. Analysis of stresses.

Warren and lattice girders.

Three pinned arches; doubly pinned and rigid arches.

General considerations on the design of suspension, cantilever and tubular bridges.

Steel arched bridges

Swing bridges.

(c) Reinforced Concrete.

Shear, bond, and diagonal tension; its nature, evaluation and location of reinforcement.

Design of simple doubly reinforced beams and continuous beams.

Theory and design of reinforced concrete columns and piles.

Design of slab foundations.

Design of simple cantilever and counterfort retaining walls.

Equivalent moments of inertia for reinforced concrete sections

Theory of elastic deflections and outline of investigation of stresses in reinforced concrete arches.

(d) General.

Analysis of stress, analysis of strain, elastic limit and ultimate strength. Relation between the elastic constants. Launhardt-Weyrauch formula for working stresses in a structural member and determination of its cross sectional area. Repetition of stresses. Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for dead loads. Graphical determination of stresses in frames; effect of wind pressure; method of sections. Stress in the cross-section of a beam due to bending ($M/I f/y E/R$); compound and conjugated stresses. Rankine's theory of earth-pressure, depth of foundations and strength of footings. Grillage foundation; Coulomb's theory of earth-pressure modification due to Rebahn.

Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for live loads. Analysis of uniform and ununiformly varying stress. Elastic theory of bending of beams; bending and shear stresses in beams. Modulus of section and equivalent areas. Maximum and minimum stresses in a joint due to eccentric loading. Stresses in dams and chimneys. Stability of block-work structures. Design of riveted joints and stresses in boiler shells. Euler's theory concerning struts; modifications due to Rankine, Gordon and others. Torsion. Combined torsion and bending deflections. Encastre beams. Continuous beams and theorem of three-moments. Elastic theory of arches. Masonry arches.

26. *Prime Movers.*—

Fuel, Gas Plants and Boilers.—

- (a) *Fuel.*—Coal, wood, petroleum, gas, petrol, alcohol, etc., physical characteristics: approximate chemical composition; heat of combustion.
- (b) *Gas Plants.*—Gas-producers; pressure suction plants, arrangements and working.
- (c) *Boilers.*—Draught; natural, forced and induced. Ordinary forms of stationary, locomotive, marine, water-tube and other types; heating surface, fire-grate area; boiler efficiency; superheaters; feed-water heaters accessories and management.

Theory of Heat Engines.—

- (a) Thermodynamical principles; Carnot's cycle; perfect heat engine second law.
- (b) *Air Engines*—Stirling and other forms.
- (c) *Internal Combustion Engines.*—Gas, oil and petrol engines; engines with fluid pistons; types and working features of cycle. Proportioning of mixtures; efficiencies.
- (d) *Steam.*—Thermodynamics of the generation, expansion and condensation of steam heat-diagrams, etc.
- (e) Steam engines and turbines, with special references to modern developments.
- (f) *Refrigerating Plant*—Theory and general arrangement of the more common types
- (g) *Air Compressors.*—Theory of pneumatic working

Generating Plants, Accessories and Details.—

- (a) General arrangement and construction of the more important types.

- (b) Condensers, air pumps, circulating pumps, cooling tanks, etc.
- (c) Carburettors and systems of ignition.
- (d) Cylinders, pistons, cross-heads, guides, connecting rods, cranks, governors, fly-wheels, valves and valve-gears, glands and pipes.
- (e) *Engine-Testing.*—Consumption of steam and fuel, gas and oil; brakes and dynamo-meters, indicators and indicator diagrams.

Viva-Voce.—The candidate will be interviewed by a Board who will have before them a record of his/her career. He/she will be asked questions on matters of general interest. The object of the interview is to assess his/her suitability for the Service for which he/she is entered, and in framing their assessment the Board will attach particular importance to his/her intelligence and alertness, his/her vigour and strength of character and his/her potential qualities of leadership.

(No. 21/6/50-A. I. S.)
R. C. DUTT, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LAW

New Delhi, the 4th April 1950.

S.R.O.6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 299 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Law, No. F. 85/I/50-L, dated the 26th January, 1950, relating to the execution of contracts and assurances of property, namely:—

In the said notification—

1. In Part IV, under Head C:—

- (i) In item 2 after the words “by a Postmaster-General” the words “or the Engineer in-Chief, Calcutta Telephones” shall be inserted.
- (ii) In item 2 after the words “*by such Postmaster-General*” the words “*for Engineer-in-Chief, Calcutta Telephones*,” shall be inserted.
- (iii) In item 4 after the words “fixed by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs; by” the words “*the Engineer-in-Chief, Calcutta Telephones*,” shall be inserted.
- (iv) In item 5 after the words “*by the Postmasters-General*” the words “*the Engineer-in-Chief, Calcutta Telephones*,” shall be inserted.

2. In Part XX, under Head E:—

- (i) In item 1, for the words “*Executive Engineer, Presidential Estates Division*” the words “*Executive Engineer, President's Estates Division*” shall be substituted.
- (ii) For item 7, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—
“7. Agreements for renting rationing and other shops in the President's Estates, Simla and New Delhi, and in the Prime Minister's Estate, New Delhi; by the Military Secretary to the President.”

[No. F. 35-V/50-L]

SHRI GOPAL SINGH, Dy. Secy.

